

An introduction to academic English Every Author Free Webinar

<https://everyauthorpub.com/>

What we will learn about:

- Write Well: Tips for effective language and style

高效语言与行文技巧

- Avoiding (the most) common English mistakes

如何避免常见错误

- Importance of vocabulary: Starting to build a phrase bank

建立自己专属的学术词汇库

Every Author can WRITE WELL:
每一位作者都能做到行文流水
Our tips for effective language and style
高效的语言风格技巧

What's different about Academic English?

English is the universal language of scientific communication

Academic papers need to be well-written
(often to a higher standard of English than in other writing)

The writing process can be beneficial to future scientific work
as an intellectual activity in its own right

But: *How?*

FAQ: “How can I write better?”

- Try to think in English and write as you think
- Try to write little and often
- Work with papers you like and respect in your field (for style, shape, structure, and presentation)
- If you translate, use a subject area specialist

“Plain English”: What’s that?

“简洁英语”

Commentators identify **six features** of good, plain English and share similar views on each:

1. Short sentences
2. No unnecessary words
3. Familiar words
4. Prefer the active to the passive voice
5. Appropriate style
6. Good punctuation

Avoid complex writing
避免复杂

In order to **ascertain** the **efficaciousness** of the program, all of the program participants who took part in the study were **interrogated** at some point upon program completion.

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To **determine** the **success** of the program, we **questioned** the participants afterwards.

Avoid complex writing

Write **clearly and simply** to be accessible to readers in other disciplines and to readers for whom English is not their first language.

Question: Will using simple language in my writing make me appear less intelligent?

Answer: Not at all: The majority of academic papers are read by non-native speakers and so **it's important to be simple and direct.**

The MOST common English mistakes

Plagiarism (by mistake)

Tenses & switches

Spelling conventions

Inappropriate word use

Let's discuss! Understanding common mistakes
can help you to avoid in your own writing!

Self-plagiarism is a common problem!

Self-plagiarism is any attempt to take any of your own previously published text, papers, or research results and make them appear new.

- ⊗ Using a dataset from a previous study (published or not) without making the reader aware.
- ⊗ Submitting a manuscript for publication containing data, conclusions or passages that have already been published (without citing your previous publication).
- ⊗ Publishing multiple similar papers about the same study in different journals.

Common forms of academic plagiarism

Mosaic Plagiarism: Including data from various sources and mixing them together to make it seem original

Paraphrasing Plagiarism: Even if the words differ, the original idea remains the same and plagiarism occurs

Self-Plagiarism: Failing to cite your previous work thoroughly, even if you are simply revisiting an old idea or a previously published observation

Which tense should we use for each section of a paper?

Introduction

**Present
Tense**

Materials & Methods

**PAST
TENSE**

Results

**Present
Tense**

Discussion

**Present
Tense**

The **present tense** is appropriate for *accepted facts*, such as the background information presented in the **Introduction**.

When describing **Methods**, use the **past tense** (these happened in the past)

Use the **present tense** when you discuss your **Results and Discussion/Conclusions**.



What have we talked about:

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- Importance of vocabulary: Starting to build a phrase bank

Introduction to Academic English Series

An Introduction to Academic Publishing

- Is my writing academic enough
- How academic writing differs stylistically from other genres
- Identify ways of developing own academic writing

We will

Looking at examples, we will identify the features of strong academic writing.

Reflect on own writing skills, considering your writing strengths and what can be improved

Identify the characteristics of good academic writing

Writing Well: Language and Style

This workshop focuses on stylistic aspects of writing. We will look at the mechanics of building sentences and analyse, by means of examples, what helps or hinders the reading process.

We will also explore punctuation and how it supports clear thinking.

Learning outcomes - by the end of this workshop, students should be able to:

1. Identify key aspects of good writing
2. Understand best practice for academic and creative writing

Academic English Vocabulary & Phrases

Introduce the common structure of the phrases for the common use

Understand the regular process and critical sentence to use

Set up your own academic phrases bank